MARRIE MANTELS OF THE LATEST STYLES, of his own manufacture, and of superior quality. LINTLES, DOOR AND WINDOW SHLES, CARRIAGE STEIRS, NEW YORK PLAGGING, &c.

In addition to the above-counterfaced articles in has a number beautifully wrought statucture, suitable for either the tomb or the gaden; some of them imported by himself from Italy. If these plea not the fancy, he will manufacture to order such as may be desired. By his varied facthties, promptness, and strict attention to business he hopes to meet the expectations of his patrons.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD,

Extreet north, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction of fare to California.—United States mail steamships leave New York for Aspinwall on the 5th and 20th of each month, connecting with mail steamers from Panama to Sau Pransica.

These desamblings have been inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and generaty speed and affig.

The Panama railroad (47 miles long) is now completed from ocean to ocean, and is crossed in 3 or 4 hours. The baggage of passengers are choseked in New York Brough ** Sau Pransicaco, and passengers are embarked at Panama by steamer at the company's expense. The money paid in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Reserve steamers are kept in port in New York Panama, and San Iranciaco, to prevent detention in case of accient, so that the route is entirely reliable.

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED

OLD CURRENCY AND VIRGINIA MONEY accounts will be opened for depositors, payable in same fund-old, charging the current rates. Checks must be marked as

ands and stocks sold on commission.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call, the attention of strangers and the zens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie-

dam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distillerly in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be produced in Europa at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcending in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage hereefores known.

sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Washington Branch Railroad.

EAVE Washington at 6, a. m.; 8, a. m.; 3, p. m. 1 4 20, p. m.; 5, 15, p. m.

The trains at 6 and 8, a. m., and 4, 20, p. m., connect directly a stringer for the East, and at Schay for the West; those at 8, a, in orfolk.

The 6, a. m., and 4, 20, p. m., trains are express, and stop only at unapoles and Washington Junctions.

The eastern train of Seturday, at 4, 20, p. m., goes only to Philadel.

on Sonday only one train, at 4, 20, p. m.

7. M. PARSONS, Agen

7. M. PARSONS, Agen

Collector and Agent for Houses RESIDENCE No. 282 NINTH STREET NORTH

WASHINGTON. House renting and collecting promptly attended to, and punctual re-Jan 22—d3m

EBBITT HOUSE.

J. H. PREEMAN P street between 13th and 14th streets WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thorongbly repaired and furnished with now and superior furniture it contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of irst-class house.

Temperature to the provided a coseh, which will be at the railroad epot and steambest landing at every arrival for the control of the control depot and steambest landing at every arrival for the conveyance passengers and burgage to the botel.

Out 9—

House's Printing Telegraph.

CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Bankers, and recidents generally of the West End of the city,

THE New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Wilards' Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. And from those cities, in connexion with the different Mouse and Moras felegraph Banes, to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Neukyllis, Memphis, and New Orionas; Albany, Buffalo, cleveland, Columbus, Indignapolis, Tolede, Detroit, Cheago, Milwauke, and S., Louis, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halfax, S., John's, and all intermediate offices, —National Hotel, surrance from Sixth street.

Willards' Hotel, cutrance from the vestibule.

Jan 20—41w

D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL, Pennsylvania Acenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets WASHINGTON, D. C.

This establishment is newly furnished and arranged on the most moderate and improved principle, with private apartments for either ladies or gentlemen.

**The bar is supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors. Game and other delicacies in season. Hot and cold lunch from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22—1

PHOTOGRAPH OIL PAINTINGS, PROFESSOR J. E. CHURCHILL, Artist, respectfully returns thanks to his riends and patrons for past encouragement, and solicits a continuouse of the same.

Studie at McCarley's Gullery, No. 448 Pennsylvania avenue, three doors cast of 4½ street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—HOOE, and with streets, keep constantly on hand a full and completely assorted stock of the fullowing named goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, viz.

The newest patterns of Wilton carpetings, the newest patterns of the relation of purchasers, viz.

The newest patterns of Wilton carpetings, the newest patterns of the postry carpetings, the newest patterns of lapeary carpetings, the newest patterns of Brussels carpetings, the rewest patterns of Brussels and plain Venitian arg carpetings, bruggetty lines along the patterns of Brussels, and old cloths, stair rods, crumb cloths, Mosale, velvet, tafted, and other rugs; door matting floor and table oil cloths; superior bed blankets, Marzelles counter, bases, and and conton sheetings, pillow and bolster linears; superior table damasks, sain damask table cloths and naphina to match; damask, thatkaback, diaper and other towelings; plane and to the covering to ruinter; gibt corrices and curtain fixtures; shade linear, gimp, tassels, curtain patterns, and the materials for covering furniture; gibt corrices and curtain fixtures; shade linear, gimp, tassels, curtain plus, for crimson, marcon, blue and green warded planke, velvet and firmssels oftomans, for, together with a great variety of other meeting and necessary articles, all of which will be offered near such terms as to incure speedy sales.

Difficulties and control speedy sales.

DIHLODEMIC SOCIETY OF GEORGETOWN College.—There will be a meeting of the resident and non-resident members of the Philodennie Society at Georgetown College on Treesday, 29th inst, 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of determining the expediency of celebrating the Landing of the Digrims of Maryland the casning May.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 241.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1858.

issued.

Clork of Appointments and Commissions. He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate, makes out and records exequature, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the fibrary.

Clork of the Roils and Archive.—He takes charge of the roils, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President prefaces the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the Cinicel States, and that of all documents and publications is regard to which this duty is assigned to the department, writing and answoring all letters connected there with

Clork of Authentications and Copyright.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the law relating to copyrights; records that the degree their diles; records all letters from the department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

of the government.

of the Conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the government is concerned.

of the supervision of all other suits arising in any of the departments when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office are added at the present time the following, viz:

First. The direction of all appeals on land claims in China.

Second, The codification and resistant and claims in China.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Ha clerical force consists of one chief clerk, (Moses Kelly, esq.,) two disbursing clerks, and ten other regular clerks; and to its supervision and management are commuted the

son, of the State of Mississippi. He elected force consists of one chief clerk, (Nees Kelly, e.g.,) two dishuraing clerks, and ten other regular clerks; and to its supervision and mainagement are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. The Pollic Lands. The chief of this horsen is 2Med the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management and office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management and state, donations, of grants made by evilved governments by also, donations, of grants for schools, military bountles, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bountly and claims, and the lacuing of serip in licu thereof. The Land Office, also, andita its own accounts. The present Commissioner is flont T. A. Hendrighes of fluidam. Re principal officers are a recorder, chief with principal clerk of surveys, besides a draughtaren; Asakiant draughtaman, and some 150 clerks of various graftles.

2st. Feneral.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims griding under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bountly land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United Bates Bates Bates been sugaged. He has one chief clerk, (2) Obje. cert? And a permanent corps consisting of some seventy other withins, to which Congress, to enable him to meat the extense diancy requirements of the new bounty land aw, has added a ethioperary force of about fity clerkships of different deconfinations.

3d. Indienc.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs of meets. Charles E. Mix, of Georgeboux, Pt. C. He to provided with a chief clerk. Charles E. Mix, of Georgeboux, Pt. C. He to provide with a chief clerk, and the affairs of the penticentary of the United States courts, the endied the continuous of the state of the commissioner of Patents in the abstant Separation of t

efruction of the three warps of the Interior is charged with the con-The department requires an additional building for its accommoda-tion, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended dirting the last few years for that purpose. A present the Penvion Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," white the other branches of the department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT.

THEASTEN DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Setrelary of the Treasury, two comptrollers, communitative fit the customs, six auditors, treasurer, register, stilether, light-bone board, and coast survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secolary's Office.—How. Howell Cobb. Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philly Clayton, Assistant Secretary; on engineer in charge, one architect, and three draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and of the croention of the laws concerning the commerce and havigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house stablishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

poses.

First Comptroller's Office.—How. William Medill. Comptroller, and fifteen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and reviews and certifies the balances ari-ing thereon.

office of Commissioner of the Customs.—High J. Anderson, e.g., Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising literoon.

vises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas I. Smith, e.g., First Auditor, and intoten elevies. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the onatoms revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil fies and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and orinance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

cision thercon.

Fourth Auditor's Office. Aaron O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and streen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Second Compireller for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Murray McConnel, esq., Fifth Auditor, and six clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

ment, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office. Dr. Thomas M. Tate, auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one laudred and fourteen cierks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all delats due the Post Office Department, and all penalities and forteitures imposed on postmasters and mail one tractors for failing to do their duty, he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and taken all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the department, instructing United States attorneys, marchala, and clerk in all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; thas charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Pest Office.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, esq., Treasurer, and thirteen lorks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his was office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th or unquest, 1840, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the screenary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Tree croffice, president; Com. W. B. Shubrick; United States may, man; Gen. J. G. Totten, United States army; Capt. A. A. Humpl United States army; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of Coast vey: Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of Smith-onian Institution; Samuel Barron. United States may. Commander Thornton A kins, United States may, and Captain Wm. B. Franklin.—States army, secretaries; and five clerks. This board directs the ing and requiring of light houses, light-vessels, buoys, and the States army, correlation, and five clerks. This board directs the onine and repariting of hight bouses, light-vessels, buoys, and beacons contracts for supplies of oil, &c.

Entitled States Coast Survey Office.—Professor A. D. Backe, LL. D., superintendent, and superintendent of weights and measures.

Capt. M. L. Smith, topographical engineers, assistant, in charge of

o Coast Survey Office.

A. W. Russell, thief clerk.
C. B. Snow, in charge of arc
Professor A. G. Pendleton.

Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.
Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tital division.
Licut, J. C. Tetball, United States army, in charge of drawing-sion.

Licut. Sexton, United States army, in charge of engraving divi-

PORT OFFICE DEPARTMENT. FOR OPICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Asron V. Brown. Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the constitution and laws to the Postmisster General. That its fundness may be to must conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is instributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Diffice, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief clerk.

Contract Office, —William H. Dundas, esq., Second Assistant Postmas-ter General, and twenty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the bases of arroughing the lind service of the United States, and photoughess of arroughing the lind service of the United States, and photoughess of arroughing the lind service of the United States, and photough the suite under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the outree of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It preparers the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the situation and execution of the countracts. All applies lions for the establishment or alteration of the contracts, and the appointment of mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All no Auditor's Office. From this state at posture-croates receive the statement of mail arrangements prespective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor a cuted, and all orders affecting accounts for mail tenurers the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and thank the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and thank the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the mail tenurers of the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the mail tenurers of the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the mail tenurers of the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the mail tenurers of the statistical exhibits of the mail tenurers of the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail arrangements presented in the statistical exhibits of the mail exhibits of the mail exhibits of the mail tenurers and the statistical exhibits of the mail exhibits of the mail

Imperion Office.—John Cakford, evq. chief clerk, and seven clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining registers of the arrivals and departures of the malt, eventiones of service of route agents, and reports of mall failures; of noting the linquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the a of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, reports of mall failures; providing and sending out mail-bags exhibited and there things which may be not the contractors. of the Postmaster General; furnishing bianks for mair registers, an reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail-bags an mail-locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be neces early to secure a taithful and exact performance of all mail contracts. All cases of mail depreciation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations or other violations of law, or mail locks and keys, should be disconstructions.

tions, or other violations of law, or mail bocks and keys, should be di-rected of Chef Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "In-spection Office, Post Office Department."

The Navy Departisent consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz; Bureau of Navy, yards and besits, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Civiling, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of those offices and of the force employed therein:

of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hen. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles

Welsh, caq. chief clerk, and cleven clerks. The Secretary of the
Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him,
under the general direction of the President of the United States, who,
by the constitution, is commander in-chief of the army and navy.

All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of
vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the
navy and narine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant
officers, orders for the emissionent and discharge of scannon, commander
from the Secretary's office. All the dulies of the different bureans are
performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are
considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of
the marine corps forms, also, a part of the duties of the Secretary, and
til the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by
him.

Bareau of Navy Yards and Docks. - Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of the bursen, four clerks, one civil engineer, and one draughtsman.
All the navy-yards, docks and wharves, buildings and machinery in
navy-yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are
under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the
management of the Naval Asylum.

management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, esq., chief of the bureau, cipit clerks, and one draughtsman. The effice of the engineer in chief of the navy, launel It Martin, esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three cassistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water-tanks, &c. The engineer in chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Burean of Precioions and Clothing.—II, Bridge, purser United State navy, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clething, together with the making of contracts for fu-making the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Biteron of Orbinance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, chief of bureau, four clerks, and one draughtenan. This bureau has charge of all ordanice and orbinance steres, the menufacture or purchase of cannon, guis, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vesselsed war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometer, &c., to ether with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Hurary of Melicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Wholan, surgeon Uni-ed States may, chief of bureau, one passed assistant surgeon United states may, and two clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sisk and wonded, and management of oscipitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau. THE STATE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, seven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The ollowing bureaus are attached to this department:

Communiting General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is inutenant General Scott, is at New York. Leutemant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjulant General Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjulant General
Asid-tanuts—Brovet Major E. D. Tewnsond, Brevet Capt. S. Williams
and Brevet Capt. J. P. Sareache. Judge Advocate, Brevet Major John
F. Lee mine clerks and one messenger. In this office are kept at
the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, for
I is here where all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup martermaster general. Assistants—Colonel C. Thomas, Captain M. S Miller, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven clerks and one messanger

Engineer Office.—General Joseph G. Totton, chief engineer; assistant aptain H. G. Wright; flys clerks and one messenger. Tograpophical Buratu......Col. J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps; tunt. Captain J. C. Woodruff: four clerks and one measurer.

Corporation Attorney. —James M. Carlisle. Tux Clork. —William J. Donohoo. Book-keeper. —Edwin J. Klopfer. Mossenger. —William Q. Locke.

Philip C. Davis, M. D., and J. B. H. Smith, First ward Robert K. Stone, M. D., and Churles L. Coltman, Sec

J. B. Gardiner, M. D., and J. P. Ingle, Fifth ward. J. B. Gardiner, M. D., and John D. Brandt, Sixth ward. James E. Morgan, M. D., and George Mattingly, Sev-

First ward, —David G. Ridgely, Second ward, —D. S. Dyson. Third ward.—Valentine Harbaugh.
Fourth ward.—James N. Callan.
Fifth ward.—J. B. Gardiner.

Sixth ward. - James O' Donnell. rd.-D. B. Clarke. PHYSICIANS TO THE FOOD First ward.—Philip C. Davis, M.D.
Scond ward.—J. W. H. Lovejoy, M.D.
Third ward.—George M. Dale, M.D.
Fourth ward.—Joseph M. Toner, M. V.
Fifth ward.—J. M. Grymes, M.D.
Seventh ward.—John M. Roberts, M.D.
Seventh ward.—J. E. Willett, M.D.
Commissioner of Health.—Charles F. Ferce, M.D.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. ward, William T. Dove and George W. Riggs.

Wm. F. Bayly (president) and Thos. Miller
French S. Evans and Thomas Donoho,

William W. Moore and John H. Goddard.

John H. Houston and Edmund Barry.

George R. Ruff and Robert Clarke. Peter M. Pearson and John L. Smith.

Charles Abert, (president,) John B. Turton, and Robert E. Waters. Thomas J. Fisher, William Orme, and Fer-dinand Jefferson.

topher O'Hare. Richard H. Clarke, James A. Kennedy, and Ellids Edifiondson. Edward F. French, William A. Mulloy, and

and James Crandell.

Thomas E. Lloyd, Robert T. Knight, and Charles A. Polton.

William A. Kennedy.

William Q. Locke.

First district.—Joseph E. Rawlings. Second district.—Rich. B. Owens. Third district.—Stephen Coster. Fourth district.—James Espey.

Intendent of the Anglum.—John R. Queen. Commission is—George W. Emerson, George Mattingly, and Jacob ideon. Secretary to board commissioners—John H Physician to the Asylum. - W. M. Berry, M. D.

Commissioner of the eastern section of canal.—Joseph Cross.

Commissioner of the western section of canal.—Wm. Wise.

Sealer of weights and measures.—Hiram Richey. Scaler of weights and measures, - Hiram Richey. Inspector of fire apparatus. - John W. Martin. Clerk John Waters; assistant, Joseph Lyons ioners Stephen P. Franklin, Wm. Orme, and

Hudson Taylor.

Enstern.—Clerk, Michael Conner; commissioners, lets Jenkins and George W. Johnson.

Western.—Clerk, Wm. D. Serrin; commissioners, Walker and Solomon Stoven.

Northern.—Clerk, George D. Spencer; commissi

orge H. Jones and James F. Devine. Commissioners of West Burial Ground. - Joseph Borrows and Wm. Wilson. August Miller, sexton.

Commissioners of East Burial Ground.—John D. Brandt and George W. Oyster. John O'Neale, sexton. WIR INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

Peter Gallant, Wm. Douglass, and Samuel B. Bever WOOD AND COAL MEASURERS. Thomas W. Osgodby, Joseph Z. Williams, Samuel C. Mickum, Richard Wimsatt, and John Cumberland.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN, BRAN, MTC. First district. — John Wilson. Second district. — Joseph Z. Williams. Inspector of flour and salted provisions. - Joseph Lyons

1st district, William Riggles. 2d · John T. Stewart.
3d · J. M. Downing.
4th · William Douglass. 6th " Edward Wayson.

Scavengers and sweeps not yet nominated. Wm. Daw, John Dewdnew, James F. Edwards and David H. Lucas, first district.

William H. Fanning and Charles G. Eckloff, second

district.

James Ginnaty, third district.

listrict.

James Ginnaty, third district.

James H. Suit and Patrick Gormley, fourth district.

Wm. L. Ross and John Carter, fifth district;

Benjamin T. Watson, sixth district.

Edward McHenry and Henry Yeatman, seventh district.

Hiram C. Harrover, Henry Nash, Charles W. Arnold,

Jacob Ash and Reuben Collins, eighth district.

Francis S. Edelin, Nicholas G. Sanderson, James H.

Irvin and William Mooney, ninth district.

Jno. M. Lloyd, Joseph H. Gill, Josiah Beitzell and

Samuel Chipley, tenth district. POLICE MAGISTRATES.

FOLICE MAGISTRATES.

Samuel Drury, first district.
John D. Clarke, third district.
William Thompson, fifth district.
Thomas C. Donn, seventh district.
Patrick McKenna, eighth district.
Thomas J. Williams, second, fourth, and sixth district united. nas C. Donn to attend at the Guard-house daily. Frederick Augustus Klopfer, Chief of Police.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. DOOLETTLE presented a memorial signed by a large number of insurance companies, owners of vessels, and others, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, interested in navi-gation, praying that a law may be passed to establish and regulate a system of lights to be carried by vessels sting the lakes; which was referred to the

of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Frances Ann McCauley, widow of Daniel S. McCauley, late consul general at Alexandria, in Egypt, praying compensation for certain judicial duties performed by her husband under the act of August 11, 1848; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JONES presented a memorial of citizens of Fort Dodge, and a memorial of citizens of Iowa Falls, in the State of Iowa, praying that a grant of land may be made to aid in the construction of a railroad from some point on the Missouri river, westward in the direction of the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, with a branch in the direction of Oregon and Washington Territories; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. YULEE presented a petition of citizens of Florida, praying the establishment of a light-ship or light-house near the entrance of Bayport harbor, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS PROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred two memorials of the corporation of Georgetown relative to the improvement of their harbor, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they be referred to the Committee on Commerce; which was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the act "to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind," approved February 16, 1857; which was read and passed to a second reading.

On motion by Mr. HARLAN, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of the passage of a law making it the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to send abstracts quarterly of all entries of public lands lying in each State and Territory to the governor of each respectively applying for the same, and to sense the bill

Mr. WILSON asked and obtained leave to introduce a oint resolution authorizing the appointment of commis-sioners to examine into the difficulties in the affairs of th

Mr. BENJAMIN asked and obtained leave to intro-duce a joint resolution authorizing the renewal of certain contracts for carrying the mails on the Mississippi river; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. BRODERICK, in pursuance of notice, asked and ob-tained leave to introduce a bill to authorize and direct the

to the Committee on Finance.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. DAVIS presented the views of the minority of the select committee on the Pacific railroad, in the form of a substitute which he intended at the proper time to move to the bill to authorize the President of the United States to

Mr. PUGH presented joint resolutions from the legislature of the State of Ohio; which were read. They express entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the present Chlef Magistrate of the United States, and say that the administration commands their cordial and undivided support; they go on to reaffirm the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, but express their conviction that the policy of the Persilent in seference to the chaining policy of the President in reference to the admission the policy of the President in reference to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution is an unfortunate one, and that the constitution of every new State ought to be submitted to the people thereof for their approval or rejection. The resolutions conclude by instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, or any other constitution which is not clearly an expression of the will

constitution which is not clearly an expression of the people.

Mr. WADE regarded these resolutions as extraordinary in their character, and also as disreputable, inasmuch as they were not characterized by that manly independence with which the legislature of a sovereign State ought to speak. He further said that they were passed in the Ohio legislature under the gag rule, and were repudiated by the republican party. He was ready to resist to the death, if the attempt should be persisted in, to enforce the Legislature constitution.

should be presented he would express his views at some length upon the subject.

The joint resolutions were then laid on the table and ordered the subject. ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. GWIN desired to offer a substitute for the whole bill, if it would be in order. Mr. TOOMBS temporarily withdrew his amendment for

Mr. TOOMBS temporarily withdrew his amendment for that purpose.

The amendment of Mr. Gwin was then read. Instead of the increase, as proposed by the bill, of two companies to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry, and mounted riflemen, and an increase of the number of privates in each company to ninety-six, the substitute proposes that there shall be added to the army one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of mounted riflemen, and three regiments of infantry, and also five surgeons, and ten assistant surgeons; it also provides that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates authorized to be appointed and enlisted shall be governed by the rules and articles as may be hereafter established by law, and all such rules and articles as may be hereafter established by law, and shall be subject to all the provisions and entitled to all the benefits of all laws applying to the existing army.

Mr. PUGH preferred the original bill, as that plan would be much less expensive than the substitute, if this was to be a permanent increase; and if it was a temporary increase, the number of regiments proposed was more than would be necessary.

The cuestion, being taken, the amendment was not

YEAS—Mesers Allen, Biglor, Green, Gwin, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Polk, and Sildell—8.

NAYS—Mesers. Bell, Senjamin, Rigge, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chaudier, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Davon, Doelkitle, Douglar, Evans, Fensenden, Fitch Foot, Foster, Hale, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iversen, Jones, King, Mallory, Peare, Fugh, Schasling, Beward, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—38.

Thirty-Fifth Congress First Session WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858.

SENATE. EMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC

navigating the lakes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MASON presented the petition of J. K. Kane and others, citizens of Philadelphia, praying that a pension may be granted to the widow of Foxhall A. Parker, late a captain in the navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of Phebe Smith, widow and executrix of Oziel Smith, praying indemnity for property destroyed by the enemy during the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Perritory of Utah, with a view to their settlement without a resort to force; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked and obtained leave to intro-

payment of certain moneys into the treasury of the State of California which were collected in the ports of said State as a revenue upon imports since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and prior to the admission of said State into the Union; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

the bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the meils, troops, sea-men, munitions of war, army and navy supplies, and all other government service, by railroad from the Missouri-river to San Francisco, in the State of California; which was ordered to be printed. THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

compton constitution.

Mr. PUGH said that when the Lecompton constitution

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Toombs to amend the bill by striking out the first section.

than would be necessary.

The question being taken, the amendment was not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 38—as follows:

Summons, Start, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—38.

Mr. TOOMBS then renewed the amendment which he had temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. BELL could see no absolute necessity for the proposed increase of the regular force of the army. He had heard it suggested that the services of some volunteers had been offered, and he presumed that would be sufficient for the present emergency.

too great. He hoped that where the lives of our gallant soldiers were at stake, the expense of a reinforcement would not be suffered to influence the vote on this proposition. In the growing condition of our country it ought to be expected that the expenses of our military establishment would be increased annually. It was true that the military forces of the United States had been used in Kansas; but it was not to control popular sovereignty, or to assist the minority to put down the majority, but it was to keep the peace and maintain the supremacy of the laws there. He regretted as much as any man that any troops had ever been sent to Kansas. If it had not been for their employment there long before not an abolitionist would have been left to descrate and pollute the soil of that Territory; Lawrence, that sink of folly, fifth, and had ever been sent to Kansss. If it had not be their employment there long before not an aboli would have been left to descrate and pollute the that Territory: Lawrence, that sink of folly, filt falsehood, would long ago have been rased to the g and there would not have been a soul left to tell the The history of that place might have been written words, "Lawrence was." Much had been said abo border-ruffians of Missouri, but he did not know as set of marauding ruffians than those under Jim Las there was a band of ruffians more despicable the others on the wide earth it was that same pand. Inde-if we could rake the infernal regions, from centre to c cumference, and from the surface to the bottom, he a not believe a set so inflatious could be flahed out. maintaining the peace of Kansas, the President had do no more than his duty. In the course of his remarks made an allusion to the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island 1842.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

made an allusion to the Dorr rebellion in knows limited in 1842.

Mr. NIMMONS made some remarks in vindication of the charter party, and gave a history of the Dorr case. He said he would confine bimself to a narrative of what the people did; for as to what the government did, he had nothing to say, and would never even mention the name of the executive then in power.

Mr. CHANDLER thought Brigham Young was only carrying out the principles of the Nebraska bill. That declares that the people of a Territory ought to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; said in the innocence of his heart Brigham Young supposed the family was a domestic institution, and he had a right to have either one wife or a hundred, as he pleased. Now, if the democrats propose to abandon their former doctrines of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, and will declare that they wish to intervene in Kansas, Mr. C. was villing to grant all the government troops necessary to preserve order. reignty and non-intervention, and will declare that they wish to intervene in Kansas, Mr. C. was willing to grant all the government troops necessary to preserve order. But he thought the best way would be to employ a missionary to go to Utah alone, and explain to Brigham Young what the views of the government were; for it was evident that he now supposed the idea of intervention by a democratic administration with the domestic institutions of a Territory, being diametrically opposed to the Nebraska bill, was utterly groundless. He differed somewhat from the idea of the sensator from Georgia, for he believed that if it had not been for the troops in Kansas, border ruffianism would have been a terrible account to be settled with some of the border towns of Missouri. If the senator from Georgia desired to have the troops taken away from Kansas, why not vote to have them taken away?

Mr. DAVIS thought it must be evident, from the general tone of the debate, that much of the opposition to the bill sprung from a desire to foment civil war in Kansas.

tion for adjournment.

Mr. DAVIS hoped, by general consent, the vote on the bill would be taken at two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD and Mr. HOUSTON indicated their puroose to discuss the subject; and then, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, Mr. Dawss, who is detained from the city by sickness in his amily, was excused from further service on the committee appointed to investigate the conduct and accounts of On motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennes

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Mis resolution terminating debate in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses at half-past one o'clock on Friday next was adopted—ayes 71, noes 52.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the charl, and resumed the consideration of the bill to appropriate money to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for paper,

sumed the consideration of the bill to appropriate money to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, stated that the Intelligencer had editorially misrepresented him in stating that his resolution, which was not received yesterday, embraced a proposition to acquire territory in Central America, and attacked the cooly trade.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, addressed the committee at length in defence of the South and southern institutions against the attacks which had been made upon them. He referred to the discussion in regard to a dissolution of the Union, remarking that there was more reality in it than they at present imagined. There were some things which could not be much longer endured by the South. He had more respect to-day for an abolitionist than for a free-soiler. The South treated with indifference and contempt all threats from the North, and when the first attempt should be made to correct the people of the South to submit to wrong, they would find an army marching from the South, across the borders, into the North, that would bring with them the sword and firebrand, and with them should travel desolution.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio. I want to know whether you will carry this war of desolution into the Western Reserve, Ohio?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; because there reside the meanest portion of the abolitionic party on this continent. Mr. D. then proceeded to quote from the Bible in defence of the institutions of the South; when

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, interrupted by asking whether he might make an issquiry?

Mr. DAVIS said that depended upon what his name was. He did not know him.

Several Museussagave his nume, when

Mr. DAVIS saked whether he had not received a letter

Several Missions gave his name, when Mr. DAVIS asked whether he had not received a letter Mr. LOVEJOY. Yes, sir.

from Mr. K. H. Lombard?

Mr. LOVEJOY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you permit it to be read from the Clerk's desk?

Mr. LOVEJOY said he had no objection.

[The letter was accordingly read. It was addressed to Mr. LoveJoy, and states that Mr. Lombard, about two months since, emigrated with his family and an old negro man, named Mose, to Stark county, Illinois, with the view of making it his future home. Mose was old and infirm, and it became him to provide amply for him in health and sickness. He did little labor, and, if let alone, would have been happy, but was persuaded by the rascally abolitionists to leave his home in the night. He was taken to Princeton and delivered to Mr. Lovsor, as the properly-constituted agent of the under-ground railroad, and sent to Canada or some other cold country to depend upon the cold charittes of the world. In the North sheep-stealing was considered the meanest act; in the South slave-stealing; and Mr. Lombard would ask Mr. Lovsor if either of these thefts was as low as sending away from his home a poor and infirm negro man. In the opinion of Mr. Lombard, Mr. Lovsor had disgraced the cause of humanity, his district, and had committed an offence which should expel him from the halls of Congress.]

At the conclusion of the letter, Mr. DAVIS said he

mitted an offence which should exper him from the salls of Congress.]

At the conclusion of the letter, Mr. DAVIS said he could answer no questions. He then proceeded in his defence of the South, and denunciation of the aggressions of the abolitionists and free-soilers of the North upon the constitutional rights of the South.

Mr. LEACH, of Michigan, read a speech in opposition

By order of Society : Rev. EDWARD H. WELCH, S. J., CRAS. B. KENNY, Cor. Sec. P. S.